

Declaration

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN RE PCT APPLICATION OF

Group Art Unit: 1615

DIETMAR HÜGLIN ET AL.

Examiner: Lakshmi S. Channavajjala

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

Confirmation No. 3542

PCT/EP 99/07981

FILED: October 21, 1999

FOR: STABILIZATION OF BODY CARE AND

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

US APPLICATION NO: 09/830,787

35 USC 371 DATE: May 1, 2001

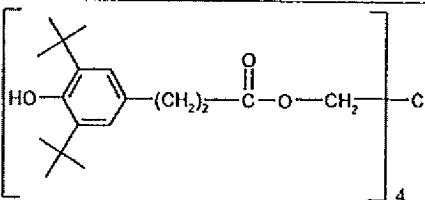
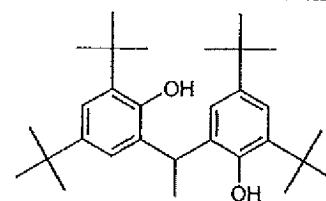
DECLARATION UNDER RULE 132

I, Oliver Reich, a citizen of Germany residing in Grenzach-Wyhlen, Germany, hereby declare:

1. That I was awarded the degree of Dr. rer. nat (PhD) from the Westfälische Wilhelms University in Münster, Germany
2. That I have been employed by Ciba as scientist/chemist since 1998
3. That I presently hold the position of a Head Application/Technical Service Colorants & Stabilizers, Application Center Home and Personal Care
5. That I consider myself an expert in the field of Home and Personal Care Applications
6. That I prepared the test substance dilutions and tested the solubility behavior and performance in Deo applications of the antioxidants herein described in strict accordance with my statements in the Declaration.

Test 1: Solubility of carbonylic antioxidants versus non-carbonylic antioxidants

The following compounds have been tested:

Compound (1) "TT"	
Compound (2) "NOA"	

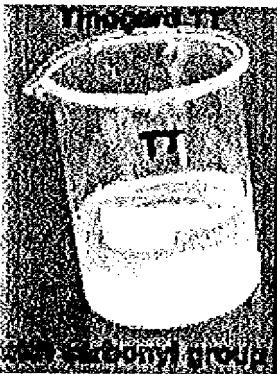
The Solubility of the compounds (1) and (2) have been tested in isopropylmyristate, a typical cosmetic oil:

<u>Antioxidant</u>	<u>Time to dissolve 0.5% at 40°C</u>
Compound (1) "TT"	70 min
Compound (2) "NOA"	6 min

7. I, Oliver Reich, further declare that the solubility data clearly shows the better solubility of the antioxidant Compound (2) "NOA" of the present invention, in comparison to the carbonylic antioxidant compound (1) "TT".

The finding is also illustrated in picture below, taken after 10 minutes of stirring at 40°C:

Picture 1: Solubilization of Antioxidants

	
Compound (1) "TT"	Compound (2) "NOA"

Compound (1) "TT" was still undissolved (turbid solution) after 10 minutes of stirring, while the tested antioxidant according to the present invention was completely dissolved.

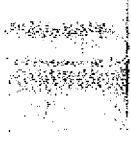
Test 2: Performance in Deo Application & Fragrance stabilization

The stabilizers (1) and (2) were tested for stabilization of a fragrance in a deo application. The stabilizers were added at 3% into the fragrance, and the fragrance was added at 2% to the hydro-alcoholic formulation base:

8. I, Oliver Reich, further declare that surprisingly it was found that the discoloration of the formulation could not be stopped by the antioxidant Compound (1) "TT" comprising carbonyl groups, however effectively stopped by compound (2) "NOA" which represents a non-carboxylic antioxidant, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2: Prevention of Discoloration in Deo Applications

(after 2 weeks at 50°C)

	
<b>Compound (1) "TT"</b>	<b>Compound (2) "NOA"</b>

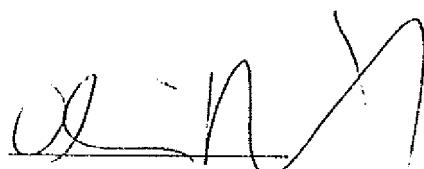
While the formulation turned orange/red despite the presence of carbonylic antioxidant Compound (1) "TT", the formulation comprising a non-carbonylic antioxidant showed significantly less discoloration (= Compound (2) "NOA") after 2 weeks storage at 50°C.

This proves clear advantage of non-carbonylic antioxidants over carbonylic type antioxidants.

I, Oliver Reich, finally declare

9. that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 101 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Signed this 9<sup>th</sup> day of October 2009



Oliver Reich